# LITERATURE.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. A Critical History of Operations in Virginia. Maryland, and Pennsylvania, from the Commencement to the Close of the War, 1851-5. By William Swinton. C. B. Richardson, New York. Philadelphia agents: National Publishing Company, No. 507 Minor street.

The idea that one volume of 640 pages, preseated within one year after the conclusion of the events narrated, and written by a private citizen, who has not had access to many of the secret official documents, could be the history of the Army of the Potomac, is a fallacy. We care not what the desire to be honest may be in the author's breast-we care not what his caution or what his facilities as a correspondent may have been, the fact nevertheless is true that time slone can enable a historian to view events in a properly clear and disinterested light, and that the time necessary must exceed a year. While, therefore, we deny to Mr. Swinton, or to any other writer, the claim that he has written the enduring history of the Army of the Potomac, yet at the same time we are ready to grant all the advantages which arise from rapid composition. Such a work as that before us is a necessity of our time, and there is probably no one who could have prepared a better book than Mr. Swinton has. His army experience as a newspaper correspondent, his continuas presence at headquarters, and the unrivalled facilities possessed by all army correspondents for accumulating fact;, all point to him as the best man for the task. While, therefore, his production is not the permanent record, it is an essential part of it. It he not maturity, but it has fire; it has not the discretion and cool analysis of years, but it has what no analysis can equal or supply-the heat and life of vivid re-

It is yet warm from the field, it is fresh with the events, and unless such an work was furnished, a proper future history would be impossible. We therefore hall [the "Army of the Potomac," by Swinton, as a most valuable addition to our war literature; a necessity and aid for the coming man who is to give us the enduring record of our great events.

From what we have said, it must not be inferred that Mr. Swinton is all flash and heat, and has no cool criticism. His work is the most critical and discriminative of any mintary book on our war we have seen. He possesses the power of judgment in a remarkable degree, is a pleasant writer, and ably delineates his scenes. That great climax of literature, the description of a battle, in such terms as the general reader can comprehend the position of the force, is a desideratum which few reach. Lord Napier is the only author we can recall who excelled, but Mr. Swinton's long practice as a correspondent has made him wonderfully expert. We can gather, with what facts we already know, a correct idea of any fight which he undertakes to portray. It does not abound in technical phrases, but is clearly written, and wilt be generally pepular.

There are other excellencies in the book to which we must call attention. It is well filled with correct steel portraits of all the commanders of the Army of the Potomac. We have seen no better likenesses anywhere. It is simplified by maps and charts, which render it reliable, and a full and copious index concludes the work, and adds immensely to its usefulness. If authors would only understand the importance of a good index, they would devote more time to its pre-

The impossibility of "cutting down" the account of a battle, prevents us making such extracts as we would desire. We will, however, call attention to a subject over which controversy has waxed warm-the conduct of Fitz-John Porter. The following is what Mr. Swinton says on the subject:-

As the view above taken of the action of that part of the "second buil Run." fought on the San of August, differs in some important particulars from previous accounts, and espect by from the ometal report of General Pope, I shall here substitutions by Confederate official reports the truth of such points of difference as are of moment. The question force most in interest has relation to the time at which Longstreet's Corps joined Jackson. General Poperepositedly states that this did not take place till about sunsel. (see Poper's official research 21. about sunset" (see Pope's official report, p. 21), and it is on this ground that he and the court-mariai that tried General Porter based their condemnation of that officer for not turning Jackson's right. Says of that officer for hot tarming a detailed a state of the Pope, "I believe—in fact, I am positive—that at 5 o'clock in the atternoon of the 29th, General Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy.

l believes then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; t at if he had done so we should have gained a dec-sive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet." (Pope's Report, p. 22). Now, this assortion is traversed by the positive evidence of the official reports of several of the generals under Longstreet's commond, who show conclusively that Longstreet's commond, who show conclusively that Longstreet joined Jackson as early as noon. Says Longstreet himself:—Early on the 25th, the columns were united, and the advance to join General ackson was resumed. The noise of battle was heard before we reached Gaineaville. The march was quickened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of battle se-med to give new itie and atrangch to our jaded men, and the head of my column soon leached a position in rear of the en-my's left flank." (Report of the Army of Northern Virginia, vol. it. B. 8) See also book (1997). flank." (Report of the Army of Northern Virginia, vol. it., p. 8.) See also flood (Ibid, p. 209) Bur General D. R. Jones, who commanded the rear division of Longstreet's Cerps, is still more explicit:—"Early on the morning of the 29th, I took up the maich in the direction of the old lattle ground of Manasses, whence heavy firing was heard. Arriving on the ground about noon, my command was sta-tioned on the extreme right of our line," &c. (Ibid, p. 217.) This would appear to settle the time of the arrival of Longstreet; and I shall now show that, before Porter came up from Manasses Longstreet iad taken up such a position as to bar his advance towards Gainesville On this head Longstreet's own test mony will uffice, and it is as complete as could be desired. After giving his dispositions for his connection with Jack-on's right, he states that 'Hood's Division was deployed on the right and left of the Barrenton turnpike, at right angles with it. General B arrentos turnpike, at right angles with it. General D. a Jones' Division was placed upon the Manassas Gap Railroad to the right, and in echeich with regard to the three last Brigades." (Ibid, pp. 81, 82) Now it is quite obvious that this disposition covered Poter's whole front, and that it barred his approach to Gamesville. Any sittack by Porter would, therefore, necessarily be made in front When he received Pope's order to attack the enemy's 1.3ht and turn his rear, morrel's Division was already deployed in front of Longstreet, and it was near dark when the order came to hand. Probably there is no when the order came to hand. Probably there is no military man who will now say that the operation indicated by Pope was at that time possible. General Porter, many months subsequent to these events and after having in the meanwhile had command or and after having in the meanwhile had command of the forces for the decess of the Capital, and been at the head of his corps at the battle of Antietam, was alraigned before a court-martial at Washington, and dimissed the service of the United States for alleged disobedience to the above orders of Pope. I do not constitute myself the champion of General Porter, or of any other officer; but, having become possessed of the Confederate official reports, and having been stuck with the new light thrown on these events by the unconscious testimony given above by the Con-federate Generals, I should have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have suppressed these facts. Such is Mr. Swinton's view of the facts and

Such is Mr. Swinton's view of the facts, and he certainly makes a strong case for General Porter, and is, we believe, perfectly right in his publication. It would have been in opposition to the "instinct of historic veracity," did he not lay them before the public. The Tribune is indignant at his giving them a place, and calls him

a "self-constituted historian." We believe that most historians are self-constituted, and as all the facts against Fitz-John Porter have been made public, justice is a sufficient excuse for giving those in his favor a place. We do not say whether he deserved his disg, ace or not, but we do maintain that Mr. Swinton is perfectly justified in giving his defense a place.

The whole work is characterized by a fairness which commends it, and it will meet with the approbation of all who read it in a spirit of impartial criticism. It is for sale by the National Publishing Company, No. 507 Minor street, Philadelphia.

THE OBSTRANS, AND CALES FIELD. By Mrs. Oli-phant. T. B. Peterson & Brother., No. 306

Chesnut street. All works from Mr. Oliphant are welcome. She seldom, it ever, writes a bad book, or even s mediocre work. They are all good. In nothing does she excel more than in short stories. She has a tendency to spread her details until they approach prolixity; but when her tales are concise, we know of none which we would rather read. "The Orphans" is a quiet, home-like, and vividly natural story, of some hundred pages, while "Catch Field" is a Puritan romance, short and spicy, yet with the true ring of the Purstan metal. To those who have read "Miss Majoribanks," and her other productions, we need hardly waste space by recommending the little production now before us.

-"Mad Monkton," and other tales, by Wilkie Collins, from the same house, please us more the more we examine them. The little sketches are worthy of the author of "Armadale" and "The Woman in Wnite."

-Peterson has "The Grey Woman," by Mrs. Gaskell, in press, of which we see all the toreign writers speak most highly. Every one commends it.

-We have received from J. B. Lippincott "A madale," a book which has just been issued from the presses of Harper. Most of our readers are familier with it already. We need only add at present that it is the most thrillingly interesting work we have lately read.

-A good idea of Mormon life is contained in a work lately published in New York. When we receive the book we will speak of its merits. We give, however, as an item of interest, the tollowing extract in regard to how the wives of Brigham Young live:-

"The internal arrangement of affairs at the Harem is very similar to that of a young lades' boarding school. Each woman likewing her own room, her affairs are an centred there. Inc cultury department is under the control of such of the wives as Brigham from time to time appoints. She is the stewardess, and carries the keys. A cook is em-

ployed—generally a man-and reveral servants be-sides, who are all under the conrol of the stewarters. "When the meals are prepared and ready the beli rings, and each woman, with her children, it have any, thes down to the dinner table, and is seated as be ore stated.

"Each, on rising, has her children to attend to, and get ready for breakiast; this over, she commences the business of the day, arranges her rooms, and sits down to her sewing or other work, as the

"A sewing-machine is brought into requisition, and one of the number appointed to use it. For the benefit of those was want a sewing-machine, it may be well to stete how this one was procured One day a man from St. Leuis came to offer one for sale, stating that his price was ninety dollars. Srigham bought it, promising to pay the man whenever he should call. The man being poor, called in a few days He did not get his pay. He called again, a num-ber of times, with the same result. ber of times, with the same result. One of the wives became qui e indignant, and said: 'It I was in his place, I never would ask it from one so high in the priesthood. He had better give it to him than to ask pay of him. The poor man never received his motoy, and soon as he could act the means, left the Territory. This is the manner in which the Prophet

becomes possessed of much of his property.

'Most of the women spin and make their everyday clothing, doing their own coloring. They are quite proud of the quantity of cloth manufactured in their canabisamen every year. All work hard, and take but very little out-of-door exercise Parties and the theatre are the favorite amusements. At the theatre Brigham and one or two of the favored wives at together in the King's box,' but the remainder of the women and children sit in what is called 'Brigham's corral.' This is the parquette, about the centre of the area. The Prophet goes down once or twice during the evening to the corral, and chats for a few moments with one and another, but in

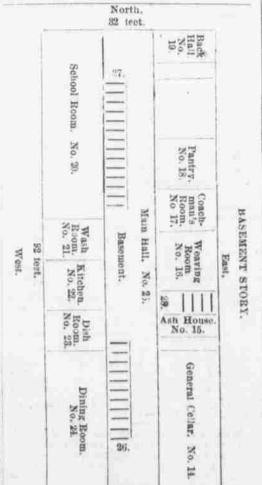
short time he can be seen beside his 'dear Amelia again "At the Mormon parties much gayety prevails A; pearances are maintained, somewhat, by paying more respectful deference to the first wives on such occasions. Genties, with whom the saints are or good terms, are well received and kindly enter-tained at these parties, and all join in giving them-selves up to the influences of mirth and testivity. Dancing is not only a favorite amusement, it is more; it is cultivated to such an extent that it be-

comes a passion. Brigham's women, though better clothed than formerly, still work very bard. They are infamated with their religion, and devoted to their huspand. If they cannot obtain his love, they content them selves with his kindness, and endeavor to think themselves happy. As religion is their only solace, they try to make it their only object. If it does not elevate their minds, it deacens their susceptibilities, as d as they are not permitted to be women, they try to convince themselves that it is Gou's will the should be slaves.

A music-master, a dancing-master, and a teacher of the ordinary branches of an Eng ish education, are employed in the family school. Also a teacher of French. His children have much better advantages than any other in the Territory. Dancing and music are the leading accomplishments, and everything else is made superdinate to these.

We also append the following curious diagram of his residence.

PLAN OF THE LION HOUSE. The basement story, containing the dining and achool rooms, kitchen, etc., is arranged as follows:-

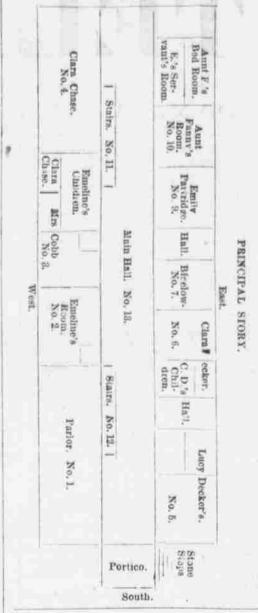


South

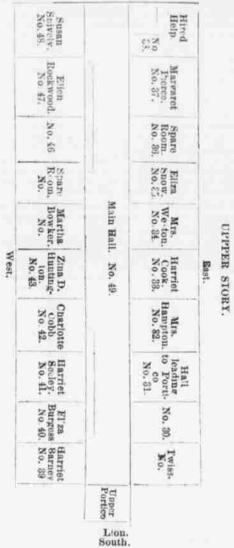
11 feet.

11 feet.

The principal floor centains the apartments of the favorite wives of Brigham:-



Other wives and the servants are accommodated on the upper floor :-



- John Mitchell, in his last letter from Paris to the New York Daily News, gives us some spicy literary details, which we quote. They are both tresh and interesting:-

Two books have made their appearance here, Two books have made their appearance here, which will both make some noise. One is the Emperor's second volume of 'Julius Cæsay;' the other the 'Aposlies,' of Ernest kanan, teing the saquel to his "Lide of Jesus." The second volume of the 'Jules César' narrates the whole of his war in Gaul, and brings down the history just to the passage of the Rubicon, and the opening of the civil war. The work is not so rich in lore concerning the history, manners, and chinology of the ancent Gauls as I had expected; but is very full and precise as a mintary memoir. The account of the lamous slege of Alesia is especially interesting; and I observe that the Emperor definitely lays the scene of that conflict at Alse St. Scine, in Burgundy. As he comes on to narrate the circumstinces of Roman he comes on to narrate the circumstances of Roman politics, which at last determined Clesar 1) take the management of affairs into his own hands by the he p of his veteran legions, the author becomes him-self more evidently interested in this subject. In-need he does not conceal a distinct intention of sucgesting a continual parablel, to every reader, be-tween the Koman Empire and the French one, be-tween the Cæsars and the Bonaparies. It is evident too that he regards human history, and the actors therein, as nitogether moved by desirny; and this tendency or his mind is even more evident in this second volume than in the first; so that as he pro ceeds with the narrition of the civil wars this idea is seen to be more clearly developed, and through every stirring page we shall behold a sate

"With sceptered pall come sweeping by." For the rest, the book is very well written; bu before this reaches you the New York publisher) will doubtiess have brought out the English edition. As for Ernest Renan's "Les Apotres." those who As for kinest Renan's "Les Apotres," those who have read his former work will know very nearly what to expect in the segnet. M Renan is a very good Christian and C thome save in the very triffing matter of not beneving in that religion. But he receives his disbelief; for he admire. Christianity and its teachers with a poetic passion. Christ and his Apos les ar to Renan what King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Tabio are to Tennyson; that is to say, they are the very theological material which M. Renan has adopted for the theme of his poemy; for he is known that his works, thomes not poerry; for he is known that his works, though not in metre, are fully as poetical as any "Idylls of the

Take, as an example of Renan's work, his account of the resurrection of the Saviour. The women who had been praying and tasting at the foot of the crosshad been praying and lasting at the foot of the cross were in a state of the highest nervous excitement, but especially Mary Magdalen (who is indeed the beroine of M. Reman's romance) Mary comes early on the Sunday morning to the sepu chre, but does not see the body—which, in fact, had been stolen away by the prudent Nicodemus; she rums and tells Peter and John; then returns to the sipulchre in a state approaching frenzy; she has a Al; she hears the Master call her by her name; she sees him in giorified vision, as St. Theresa and many other women have since done. She cries out, He is risen! and nobody doubted the fact. Then the author adds, in his tyric style, "The glory of the resurrection belongs to Mary of Magdala. After Jesus, it is Mary who has done most to found Christianity. The image created by the delicate sensibilities of Madeleine hovers still over our world.

Queen and patron saint of the idealists. Madeleine was better qualified than any other to avouch her vision, and to impose upon all that holy image formed by her own passionate soel. Her grand assurance: He is risen! has been the baris of the faith of humanity. Begone, then, thou impotent reason! Seek not to apply your cold analysis to this master. work of idealism and of leve! As philosophy must

renounce the hope of consoling this poor human race, betraven as it is by describy, le madness try the task. Where is the sage who has given to this world so great joy as the possessed Mary of Mardala?"

The system of seconding for visions by nervous exa tation once established. M. Renan follows it out, the companions of Jesus could not be behind Mary Magdalene. They all had their visions; and as for the companions of the companions of Jesus could not be behind Mary Magdalene. They all had their visions; and as for the companions of the companions of the could be believed to M. St Paul, a very s milar incident happened to M. Renan himself, as he tells us, when he was travelling in the East. He assures us that he also had a slight sunstroke, and I include to believe him.

### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDMORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS,

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## Manipulating Congress.

From the Tribune. Theref is an ancient proverb much bequoted by grandams and wiscacres, in view of the perennial todevitments of human nature. "It takes all sorts of people," they say, "to make a world," It takes all sorts of people, too, it would seem, to make our microcosmic Washington. But some of the mob of hangers on, buttonholers, druk-pestowers, and territic bores, are more distinguished (generally by tossing about the cash more (reely) than others. Some burrow on in obscurity, but a happy few may see 'heir important presence in the national capital announced by electrical aid in the New York newspapers. Of this select set, we notice Mr. John Morrissey is a refulgent member. Some-body too. the trouble the other night to let us know that this renowned and retired athlete was in Weshington; not intent, as may be supposed, upon fistic grories, but as the felegraph phraced it, "representing the New York lottery interests," and retoting Marcus Ciccro Stanley who is engaged by the Government to prosecute Dame Fortune. We confess that this statement bothers us hopelessly. We we e not before aware that there were any "New York lottery interests" requiring Mr. Morrinsey's ponderous support. The game is here as illegal as picking pockets; and after what insbion Morrissey "rerutes" Stanley, we leave our well-informed readers to determine.

But Mr. Morrissey is only one of many. There are people who want authority to build canais-there is the combative and Confederate Semmes who wants to be politically born again-there are crowds who wish old patents renewed and new ones granted-there are regiments of wolfish tolk with enterprising designs upon the Treasury-there is the never-scattered herd of office-seekers, working their bodies and wearing out their souls for some petry place worth hardly balf the trouble which, it they get it, it will cost them, and with no very brilliant chance of get-ting it after all their knee-crooking pains, and expenditure of their own and of borrowed money. Poor creatures! if they would but take their way westward and fall to digging and duching! Alas! you may wash an Eshiopian white and knock the spots out of a leopard; but a man once bitter, by the tarantula of lobbying is good for nothing else to his dying day.

His Idea of "government" is that it is some

thing out of which you can get something; and he believes that Congressmen are elected expressly to help him in his extractive experiments. The Congressman is a monarch to be appeased, flattered, bribed, and courted—to be asked to breakiast, and dinner, and tea, and supper-to be filled with fine mean and with costly wines until he can refuse the suppliant nothing. We do not see why in this beautiful business, Mr. John Morrissey, whose motto has always been "live and take," should not shine, and knock down many souls as he has knocked down many bodies. He is a first-rate caterer. No tavern waiter can humbug bun in respect of fod-der. He knows a neat wine when he tastes it. We should never think of disputing his judgment on a cigar. We believe, too, that he is not in the least stingy, but will entertain his guests at home, or show them the tashions abroad, without regard to expense. Then there is always the dread which must ever naunt the unfaithful representative who eats and drinks one way and votes another-tnat the iron ast of John Morrissey, still remembering its for ner couning, may willy range over the representative countries. black and blue night sentative eyes, unlock the fountains of the repreeptative no trils, and break down the brid ;e of the representative nose. A very fearful lobby man must John be, truly! If we had any desperate, hopeless, selfish project which we defired to have rushed through, we are free to say that, whether for feeding or fighting the malcontents, Mr. Morrissey would be the man for our money and he should have it to any rea onable extent He who observed only Washington, and even there only a portion of political society, would naturally and justly have a most contemptible opinion of the whole concern, Congress and Cabinet and all! But it is always so. Wherever a representative body convenes, there the game of self-interest goes on. Does the horrised reader inquire what prevents us going in a bee-

one to public rain? We answer, the honest, single-minded constituencies who watch their members as tathers watch their growing and who will not submit to open, gross, and impudent profligrcy. We yet keep and yet reverence the name of public virtue. The man who ells himselt and his vote-the same not being after all his to sell, but the property of those who tent him the man who makes a good bar gain, does not proclaim it, does not brag of it, and probably, it accused of it, would deny it without a blush. Congress, in theory, at least is still held to be honest, and it is probably good deal more so than the adventurers who, in this interest or the other, are always trying to buy it up. We are thankful for this. We have not, by any means, reached the worst point of political profiguey.

#### The Bomba:dment of Callao-Spanish Barbausm. From the Times .

In its quarrel with the South American republics, Spain has from the first acted in opposition to the feeling of the civilized world. The causes of difference were not such as mutily war, at least until all efforts at mediation or settlement had proved medectual. And when the Spanish Government, with characteristic arrogance, declared war, and repudiated the pacific intervention tendered by England and France. the sympathy of other nations ranged itself on the side of the altied republics. The opinion crystallized when the Spanish fleet assailed the delenseless commercial city of Valparalso; and it will be infensined by the details now pubshed in reserence to the bombardment of Callag

The circumstances of the two ports, at the lime of the bombardment, were widely different To remove all pretext for attacking Valparaiso he Chilian Covernment had dismantled its forts emoved us guns, and lettit, in all respects, i mere commercial city. Its morehants were for egn, its wavenouse were filled with foreign goods, its whole importance was centred in its position as the cent of an extended commerce in this isc, should have consisted its strongest guarantee against destruction. To the chivalrous Nuncz, however, it seems to have been the uducement for a caeao display of courage; and, though the population of Valpara so almost totally escaped injury, the damage done to pub-ic buildings—to the Custom House and to other depositories of imported goods, was undoubtedly great. Pera pursued a different course, The detenses of fallao, instead of being removed, were strengthened; heavy gunswere placed in position; and when Nunezessayed an attack, it was to speedly find himself the conquered and not the conquering party. Two of his ships were disabled early in the context, a third and four h suffered and rethe conte t; a third and fourth suffered and re-tired; and in two hours Nunez and the r-mainder of his vessels withdrew to long ranthe Admiral seriously wounded, and the pretige of Spain as a naval power-seriously damage, by the gallant Peruvians. Unable to contend

against the forts of Callao, however, so many of the Spanish ships as were yet fit for service turned their attention to the business part of the city, and re-enacted the disgraceful scene of Vulparaiso. The town was mercilessly shelted, and its best mercantile est blishments greatly injured; the only apparent object being the gratification of a savage venguance, and the further exemplication of the manner in which Christian, chivairous Spain chooses to conduct its hostilities.

It is in the latter of these aspects that the course of Spain towards both the Peruvian and the Chilian port will command attention. avoidance of injury to commercial towns is one of the best established rules of modern wariare amongst nations pretending to be civilized. Inconvenience to commerce, as a consequence of hostilities, is inevitable; but the causeless, wanton infliction of damage upon places or exclusively commercial importance, is universally condemned as at variance with humanity and civilization. Although England cannot boast of a clear conscience in this regard, as the history of her operations in China and Japan, and more receatly before Cape Haytien, sufficiently shows, it is remem-bered to her credit that in the Crimean war her fleet, in conjunction with the fleet of France. abstained from the infliction of loss or injury upon the port of Odessa. And when the King of the Two Sicilies proposed to bombard the commercial but rebellious town of Messina, an English vessel-of-war interposed and prevented the execution of the threat. It is the same everywhere. War is bad enough at the best, and the common instinct of mankind revolts again; t attacks involving the purposeless destruction of roperty and life. Spain alone, of all the powers at the world, dares to dely public opinion, and to carry on war upon the principle of barbarism. Spain alone, in effect, declares that commerce shall not be respected, that civilization shall be ignored, and that Christian countries may, in this year of crace, proscente hostilities on a plan which the King of Dahomey may be supposed

most heartily to approve. Other nations can hardly afford long to remain silent observers of these outrages, affecting as they do, most intimately, the rights of their own citizens and subjects, and the common sen-timent of the world. The nation that should now revive the slave trade, or initiate for its own advantage customs repuenant to humanity, would probably require the name of a nuisance, and might be dealt with accordingly. Barbario enclusiveness, as in the case of Japan, is now-a days held to constitute a grievance, to be prosted against and abated. And it remains to be seen how long Spain will be permitted dery the rules of civilized warrare, and to punish its enemies by as aults upon unprotected centres of commerce. There may be no justification for war against Spain by way of punishment, but there does seem to be good ground for such protest on the part of other countries as shall bring its imperious rulers to their senses.

#### The State of Europe-War Inevitable and Imminent. From the Herald.

Our European news by the Persia sounds like the rumbling of a coming earthquake. The next intelligence from the Continent "may bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms," War and a general shaking-up of empires, kingdoms, and principalities, from the Rhine to the Black Sea, are apparently inevitable and imminent. It is true that Louis Napoleon is professedly laboring in the cause of peace; but it is manifest that his purpose is war, and that his game is to resume his work of European reconstruction at the point where it was suspended by the peace of Villatranea. Austria so understands it, as we see, from the concentration of her two hundred thousand troops in Venetia, all upon a war footing, and from her energetic preparations other-

ise for the defence of her famous quadrilateral. With all the arming, the musterings of men, the threatenings and blusterings in Austria and Prussia, as against each other, there is still a mutual shrinking and reluctance on both sides in view of the ultimatum of the bayonet. Between German and German, though of different creeds and nationalities, there is a family weakness in favor of peace, which would still prevail but for the intervention of a third party, in regard to which the arming for war is in earnest and cannot be mistaken. This third party is Italy; but Austria, in that stronghold of her quadrilateral, might, with less than two hundred thousand men, defy the regular armies of Victor Emmanuel and the tree corps of Saribaldi combined, but for the palpable invisible presence of a fourth party, the master spirit of the whole imbroglio. This fourth party Louis Napoleon and Italy is but his appointed instrument for the opening of the ball.

This accounts for the neavy military force, in full war feather, which Austria has marched into Venetia, while her preparations against Prussia are of that character which admit of some delay. In Prussia, it appears, peace meet-ings are the order of the day; that "the wish for peace predominates over every other feeing," and that "we shall soon hear that the people will not allow themselves to become the helple. ustruments of a despotic annexation policy. But this popular reaction comes too late. mark, in pursuance of his arrangements with Napoleon at Biarritz last summer, has effected an understanding with Italy, and Italy, raffied to the fighting point under the promptings of Napoleon, is not disposed to halt for a reconsideration. Prince Napoleon had returned from Italy to Paris with the opinion that "in the actual state of affairs Italy cannot avoid going to war, even should she be left alone to confront the enemy," the Prince knowing very well that she will not be left alone. From an intelligent source at Florence we are told that "the general impression throughout Italy is that war now become absolutely necessary to the national existence," and that "the alternative is foreign war or civil war,' which means that Italy is about to move upon Venetia by land and sea.

Italy, ther, will be toe first to open fire, and as Napoleon is the backer of Victor Emanuel, whether there is to be peace or war between Princip and Austria becomes a secondary question. The promine amento of Napoleon from auxerie, with his detestation of the treaties of 1815, was a formal notice that they are to be overthrown and set aside; that Austria is to be experied from Venitia; and that imperial France is to be restored to the left bank of the Rhine. The expression of a shacer desire for peace, with certain plausible propositions for an accommodation, on the threshold of a premeditated war, is an old Napoleonic device. Hence the movements of the Frenca Emperor towards a cace conference at this crisis we regard as signi ying nothing. There is no remedy for his Mexi-can masco but some employment to the armies of rance nearer home; and through the credulity of Bismark the quarrel between Prussin and Austria over their robbery from Denmark will meet the end derired. As Russia is indifferen whether it is war or peace, and as England I bound to a neutral policy, France stands the master of the situation. The Prince Napoleon's return to Paris from Florence we suspect had tor its object the information of the Emperor of the day appointed for the Italian army to cross the Austrian frontier. With this appeal to the last resort of kings, there is no divining what or where will be the solution of the struggle. It may be in Vienne, as in 1805, or in Paris, as in 1814 or as in 1815. In any event neither the political principles nor the commercial interestnor the public credit of the United States wil suffer any loss from another Napoleonic Euro c.n convulsion.

Phillips' Prod for Sneaks and Shufflers.

From the World.

It is a positive luxury to find that some men will not be triffed with, and that they will compel the shufflers and the sneaks to show their hand. Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley say with perfect logic to the Seward and Raymond class of Republicans:-Our object was to abolish all distinctions of race; to compel white men South, if not to think with us on that point, to obey us. You knew it; you consorted with us for that object, apparently; we helped you to power; you used the negro to get place and plunder; you have them; and now, when you can get no more out of the negro, you want to

stop; but you shall not, we will keep you up to the work. If, after playing the hypocrite to others, you think you can play it to us, you are mistaken. Right enough are the radicals from their own stand-point, and well do they insist that the time-servers shall sink with them, if they will not swim with them.

It is a pleasure to see the writhings and con-ortions, the convulsive efforts at independent action, and the pitiful collapses of the conserva-John Brown army. We trust that the radicals will lash them until they can find, in rage and pain, a little backbone. To have a set of fellows anging on the outskirts of two armies, shifting hanging on the outskints of two armies, shifting as the prospect of spoiling a camp becomes good, is a sight hideous to God and men. We trust the radicals will propound a shibboleth and put every man to the sword who fails to syllable it fluently. Let us have honest politics first, and contend afterwards. There ought to be no mercy for the Seward, Weed, and Raymond squad—the bummers of the John Brown

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